MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1880.

Academy of Hunte-L. Sumanibula, Bookh's Thoutes-Richard III. B Jose Opera Bouse-Aget Aga Brookstyn Park Theates-Prits in Ireland. Buly's New Theatre—The Hoyal Hidig. Grand Overs House-Panchon. Haverly's Theatre Widow Bedott. Maveer's a Theater, Hemoklyn—The Brock. Moster & Blat's Gardon—Concert. Bladfson Square Gardon—Pekstriahim, Madison Square Theater—Hami Kirk. Nibbu's fineden-M stoden Mistrels. Rible's Garden—Mistolen Mistole.

Reve York Aguarism—Albiele Spetts. Mainer.

Restamat Academy of Design—Apost Exhibites.

Sigmple Theories—The Robots.

Fack Theories—Little Detective.

Standord Theories—Miss.

Bon Francisco Minstrets—Besile's Firstes.

Theatre Comigue—Mulligan Guard Surprise Tony Pastor's Theatre—4 Territis Sorts, Linion Square Thentre—The Two Organs. Wallack's The stre—To Harry or Not to Marry. Windows Thentre—A Calebrated Case. The regular circulation of THE SUN for the

week ending April 3, 1880, was: 193,478 Weekly 114,946 flursday 115,247 Friday 114,991 Saturday

Harmonizing the Democracy.

Total for the week

The efforts which are being made to harmonize the warring sections of the New York Democracy deserve to be highly comended. We should rejoice to see the party In this State a united band of brothers.

But whether these praiseworthy efforts succeed or fail, there is one event which would bring about a substantial union at once. And that is the nomination of Gen. GRANT by the Republicans. When the question becomes the preservation of a traditional usage which has become virtually a part of the Government or the taking of the first step toward imperialism, the time for bolters will be gone by. There may be one or two bad-headed men ready to lead; but they will be without any considerable following.

There is too much sense and too much patriotism among the masses of the Democracy to aid, indirectly even, in cursing this country with a Louis Napoleon.

There is No Guarantee.

The following communication relates to a subject of such interest that we make haste to lay it before the public:

" Sin: Will you please answer a plain question? Should the Democrats elect Mr. Tilden again, what guarantee would they have that there would not be a repetition of 1870? William R. LORENGAN.

"INVINGTON, April 3." There is no absolute guarantee. The majority of the Democrats in Congress having first set the Constitution aside in order to establish the Electoral Commission, and afterward having determined that the Fraud which made HAYES President should not be disturbed, there is no positive certainty that the crime may not be repeated next fall, whether Mr. TILDEN, Gen. PALMER, Gen. HANCOCK, or any other Demo-

crat shall be elected. The only available guarantee that can be obtained will be to make the majority so large, and to carry for the candidate of the Democracy so many States, that it will be practically impossible to disfranchise

them all. It should also be remembered that the Returning Board machinery which in 1876-7 was efficacious in Fiorida, South Carolina, and Louisiana, and without which the present Fraudulent President could not have been counted in, is now in the hands of Democrats, whereas in 1876 it was in the hands of Republicans; but, as it was Southern Democrats who delivered the election over to the foe, and for a consideration put HAYES into his fraudulent office, how can there be any guarantee that for some similar consideration they may not now again

make a similar bargain? One thing only is certain, and this is that for long years to come the Fraud of 1876 will continue to produce its crop of political crime, with all the deadly mischiefs which belong thereto.

Two of Them.

The Republican party of Pennsylvania lies gasping in the iron grasp of Senator DON CAMERON. Four-fifths of its members are opposed to the third term, and yet its fifty-eight votes will be given for the third term at the Chicago Convention, because that suits Mr. CAMEBON's personal interests. He is the autocrat, tyrant, proprietor of the party. He crowded a majority of his retainers into the delegation by manipulation, and then gagged and smothered the minority by the unit rule. To this degradation of their opponents the Democrats point and say, "See the slaves march under the lash of the driver!"

Yet, strangely enough, the Democrats, who boast their time-honored independence of personal control, are in danger of falling to the same low estate. Senator WALLACE demands that the Democratic delegation to Cincinnati shall be made over to him in as servile a condition as the other was made over to CAMERON. He insists that it shall be composed of a majority of "Watstace men," just as the Republican delegation is composed of a majority of "Cameron men;" and that the minority shall be disfranchised

by the unit rule in this case as in the other. There are so-called Democrats who seem to be perfectly willing to bend their necks to this yoke of the Senatorial boss; while those who refuse the sacrifice are proscribed and pursued with a worse than Cameronian vindictiveness. It is, as it stands, a very remarkable contest between a great party and a single man, who insists upon imposing his individual will upon it; but if, in view of the incessant outpouring of Democratic denunciation upon the Cameron methods, Mr. WALLACE succeeds in all points, as Mr. CAMERON did with the Republicans, and actually drags the Pennsylvania Democracy off to market as his personal property, we shall be considerably surprised

The Army Appropriation Bill.

The feature of this year's Army bill is its abandonment, at the outset, of even that pretence of army reduction which of late years has been annually made to the House by the Appropriation Committee. In the measure just reported by Mr. CLYMER, the various schemes of reorganization that have been pending for the last four years are not even represented by sample; and it is deemed entirely sufficient to employ the following language:

"There shall be no more than twenty two themsand enlisted men in the army stany one time, onless other wise authorized by law. Nothing, however, in this act shall be construed to prevent edistances for the Signal Service, which shall hereafter be maintained, as now enganized and as provided by law, with a force of emisted men not exceeding four innoised and hity."

Two seeming exceptions occur to the assertion that there is no new legislation in the bill. One is a provision under the ordnanceappropriation for buying a new pow-

other, under the subsistence appropriation, provides for the transportation of supplies to distant posts before the end of June; for adding ten per centum to the cost of army supplies, except tobacco, sold to individual officers and men, to cover waste and cost of transportation; and for the valuation of commuted rations, in places where they cannot be cooked, carried, or drawn in kind. But in a strict sense, even these provisions are less new legislation than declaratory regulations for the expenditure of the appropriations named in the bill.

Taking the bill as a money measure, pure and simple, we find its total appropriation to be \$26,425,800. Noticeable among the items is one of \$4,000,000 for transportation, and another of \$880,000 for hire of quarters, outside of the forts, barracks, and buildings built or bought by the Government. In addition to their pay, officers call for \$200,000 mileage, and after the pay of Gen. SHERMAN and his staff is provided for, there is an Item of \$2,500 additional for his office expenses. When the various departments have been well supplied in detail, we find added for incidental expenses, \$1,000,000; for miscellaneous expenses, \$551,198; and for con-

tingent expenses, \$40,000. The House Committee on Military Affairs evidently feels less delicacy than the Appropriation Committee about putting riders on the money bill. The former body has already decided to offer two amendments, one limiting the employment of contract surgeons to times when all the accessible army surgeons are serving with troops, while the other is to be last spring's famous police force amendment, renewed as follows in its original language:

"No money appropriated by this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, trans-portation, or compensation of any portion of the army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at any election held within any State."

With the ice thus broken, reduction and reorganization amendments will probably be offered; in fact, a proposition to reduce the number of paymasters from 50 to 25 was only lost in the Military Committee on a tle vote, with several absentees, and is likely to reappear as an appendage offered to the Appropriation bill during the present week's debates.

Address a Letter to Mr. Sherman-A Suggestion to Anti-Third-Term Republicans.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN boldly avows himself candidate for President, and he has recently written a letter and made a speech both declaratory of his views on political questions.

On one subject, however, which now occu ples the thoughts of the American people more than any other, Mr. Sherman is entirely silent. That subject is the Third

Mr. Sherman declares that his name shall not be submitted to the National Convention unless he is supported by the Republicans of the State of Ohio with substantial unanimity. And he consequently is understood to appeal more particularly to the Republicans of that State to give him their support. Now let two or three hundred Ohio Repub-

licans who agree with the fathers that two terms are enough for any man in the White House, write a letter to Mr. SHERMAN and ask him for a frank and full expression of his opinion on that subject,

As it is the most vital issue of the campaign, and he is soliciting aid from them, they have a right to know what he thinks bout it. Let them ask him.

To-day Connecticut, Michigan, and Indiana hold their township elections, and the two latter States vote also upon proposed amendments to their Constitutions. Michigan's proposed amendments raise the Governor's salary from \$1,000 to \$3,000 a year, and repeal the provision requiring one library, supported by fines from criminal cases, to be established in each town-Of Indiana's seven proposed amendments four relate to voting-giving colored people suffrage and striking out the word white;" changing the October election day to the November day now used by most of the States and set apart also for the Presidential election; requiring the registration of voters, and also a residence of six months in Indiana, sixty days in the township, and thirty days in the ward or precinct, as a qualification for voting. The other three amendments relate to official fees and salaries, to the State judiciary, and to the limitation of lawful municipal and town indebtedness to two per cent. of the

assessed value of the taxable property. The sensation and the surprise, too, of the past week, has been the political revolution in England that will put the GLADSTONE Liberals in power. Thus far the Liberals have close upon a hundred clear majority over the BEACONSFIELD Conservatives, without counting the Home Rulers, who would undoubtedly add strength to them in a division. Their real gain, however, over 1874, is thus far but fifty-six. But as in the seats still to be filled, to complete the election, the Conservatives only had eightysix majority over the Liberals, in 1874, leaving out the Home Rulers, it is plain that by simply holding their own in these, this year, the Liberals will have about a dozen clear majority over the Conservatives, with the Home Rulers holding the balance of power. Thus the Liberal victory seems already assured. So far as any one man achieved it, GLADSTONE did it, with his little axe.

The last phase of the Ponca investigation ascribes the removal of the wretched tribe to a contest between two rival Rings of railroad transporters. By getting the Sioux upon the Ponca reservation, one of these Rings would secure the valuable annual contracts for carrying the Sloux supplies. So the Pencas were driven without mercy to a fever-stricken place in the Indian Territory. And such was the ignorance and incompetency of Indian management, if nothing worse, that this trick was successfully carried out. Fresh light on this Ponea business only makes it the more outrageous.

It appears that, some months ago. President NOAH POBTER of Yale College requested Prof. W. G. SUMNER, also of Yale College, to discontinue the use of HERRERT SPENCER'S Sociology" as a text book in his classes, on the ground that it is a book of infidel tone and endency; that Prof. Sumner declined to do so. declaring that he would resign if restricted in such a matter; and that he does not expect to hear any more about it.

Messrs. A. J. STEINMAN and W. U. HENSEL of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania, are attorneys at law, and also the editors of a local newspaper, in which they published an article that displeased a local Judge, PAT-TERSON by name. This Judge thereupon ordered them to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt, and why their names should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys. They made answer, in substance, that they had committed no contempt, and that they could not be called to account and punished as attorneys for what they had written and published as editors in good faith and for the pub-He good; that if Judge Parrenson felt aggrieved the courts were open to him as to any

other citizen in like case. After taking a long time to think over it, Judge Pattenson on Saturday filed his opinion. The Judge's English is on a par with his logic. With such grace as he can he backs out of his absurd position in the matter of the alleged contempt, but argues at great length and with tiresome reiteration that in publishing what they did about his official conduct-he wouldn't have minded, he says, if they had said things about der depot or land adjoining the idone. The | him as an individual-they violated their eaths

as attorneys, and have made it his painful but imperative duty to disbar them. Here is a sample passage of the opinion:

ple passage of the opinion:

"An attorney at law of the largest experience, the loffsest ialents, and most unexceptionable character, when he seeks a new forum to conduct a trial, is obligated to take the prescribed oath for atoriesy before he is permitted to be heard in that ceurt in behalf of his client. This required oath, or one similar in spirit, is as ancient as the common law itself, and to punish for an open visitation of that obligation has always been held as incidental to a grant of judicial power. Hence, can it be seriously unged that that answer can be succepted to go in excuse of this misheavior and torney at law is at the same time an oellow of a storney at law is at the same time an oellow of a public paper, that he ister cellum and engating in the duties of it emancipates thin from a concelled of the four walls of the court chamber that obligation is binding, but the moment he steps without its wait the obligation to annoted—the legal and moral obligation is obligation, but the moment he steps without its wait the obligation is cancelled—the legal and moral obligation in blonger exists? The utterance itself of the proposition shows its wickedness and its folicy."

Accordingly, Judge Patterson orders the names of Mesars, HENSEL and STEINMAN to be stricken from the roll of altorneys, graciously intimating, however, that their restoration "rests entirely with themselves." To this offer of mercy the lawyer-editors reply in their newspaper that they prefer to stand on their rights as citizens, and are going to test the extent of those rights in the court of last resort.

This morning the six-day race for O'LEAmy's belt, and other good and valuable considerations, began at the Madison Square Garden. At the previous contest, last October, the score for the first twenty-four hours stood: MUR-PHY, 110 miles; Howard, 81 miles; Fabre, 105; and these scores had just been surpassed by those of the previous ASTLEY belt match in the same place—Rowell, 127 miles; MERRITT, 106; HAZAEL, 99. There is no doubt that the total scores of the first race for the belt-MURPHY. 505; HOWARD, 500; FARER, 487-will be greatly beaten, as nine of the present contestants have records of over 500 miles, and four of them of over 525 miles.

The falling in of the old burial vaults in the Attorney street Methodist churchyard should lead to a prompt examination of other resting places of the dead constructed in like manner. By whose neglect or fault, if by any one's, this shocking accident happened will probably be duly inquired into; but it is an occurrence so unusual, if not wholly unprece dented, that probably nobody thought it necessary to be guarded against. That explanation however, would not now avail against any repetition of the disaster in other quarters.

One of the striking points in the Unitarian CHANNING'S centennial celebration, arranged for Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, is the part which Trinitarian ministers will take in it. For example, the two days' services at Brooklyn will include addresses not only by the Rev. Drs. Prabody, Ellis, and Chapin, and Messrs. COLLYER and G. W. CURTIS, but by the Rev. Drs. STORES, C. H. HALL, and THOMAS The central celebration will be, of course, at Newport, CHANNING's birthplace, where the corner stone of a memorial church will be laid. the Rev. W. H. CHANNING of London officiating, and addresses being made by the Rev. Drs. BELLOWS and HOSMER, the Rev. C. J. BROOKS, Mrs. JULIA WARD Howe, and others; but also in New York, Boston, Montreal, Cleveland, Ann Arbor, and many other places the occasion will be commemorated. In Boston, the memorial exercises began even yesterday, with a children's CHANNING service by all the Unitarian Sunday schools.

The latest Chicago notion is an elastic newspaper-the sheet expanding or contracting from day to day according to the pressure of news and the demands of advertisers. News paper publishers in other cities will watch the experiment with curiosity.

It is unpleasant to see two genial doctors of Methodist divinity indulging in Brooklyn Presbytery tempers and manners. The brethren of the New York Conference should strive to bring the Rev. Dr. Funnis and the Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD to a better and more comfortable frame of mind.

A familiar name reappears before Congress in the memorial of an ordnance company, of which NORMAN WIARD is President, proposing a cheap and ready solution of the ordnance problem," an " easy and cheap way to secure 1,600 powerful guns, at a cost of \$1,000,000. within six months," and finally, a way to save the Government "\$54.258,000 in the cost of armaments for fortifications." A saving of \$54,258,000 is not to be speezed at, and Mr WIARD must have derived much benefit from his gun experience in China.

A conjunction of frauds: the Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON at League Island.

A scholarly preacher discoursed yesterday on "The Relation of the Educated Classes t Religion:" a practical preacher discussed " The Taxation of Church Property;" an imaginative preacher described "The Scenes After Easter Around Jerusalem;" a poetical preacher contemplated "The Three Graces:" a sentimenta preacher held forth on "Heart History;" and a pious preacher explained "The Manner of Salvation of Worst Sinners," a topic that should have procured for him an overflowing congregation. Those New Yorkers whose jaded palates no longer relish the spiritual viands served up by the regular pastors had their choice between an "Eloquent Stranger," "Converted Showman," a "Minister of the (Arkansas) Refugees," a "Reformed Indian Brought Up in Heathendom," a "World-Renowned Universal Medium," and the "World's

Greatest Medium." Fifteen Scotch Presbyterian ministers an nounce that the Deity whom they worship nurled some scores of Scotch men, women, and children to a sudden death in the cold waters of the Tay by way of intimating His disapproval of the running of railroad trains or Even in Scotland the ministers have a great deal to learn yet, and perhaps ever nore to unlearn.

THE MEGASCOPE IN COURT.

Novel Testimony Before the Surregate-An Opinion of Experts.

There was a novel scene in the Surrogate's Court on Saturday, when Mr. Devo, counsel for the contestants of the will of Mrs. Cynthia A. Hesdra, produced Dr. Charles M. Cresson o Philadelphia with a megascope, an instrument Philadesphia with a megisscope, an instrument much like a magic lantern, for the purpose of exhibiting magnified and illuminated shadows of the genuine and disputed negatives of the dead woman. Mr. Quentin Mealam, counsel for the proponent of the will, the husband of Mrs. Hesdra, objected to the novel method of comparison of the signatures. The Surrogate was at first disposed to exclude the megascope, but finally admitted it. Then the court adjourned to the record room, where the approximation was set up and the signatures were displayed on a screen. Each side thought the comparison was favorable to the case as viewed by him. Mr. McAdam was positive all the signatures were similar. Mr. Deyo thought they were different, and that the signature to the will was a forgery. The expert agreed with Mr. Deyo, but the Surrogate said he never knew of an expert who did not agree with the side that suamoned him. He said he would as soon expect to see an expert disagree with his employer as to hear a lawyer arguing for the other side. After the court adjourned, the Surrogate said he was in favor of a law making experts officers of the court, and paid by the court, so that their unbiased opinions might be obtained. much like a magic lantern, for the purpose of

. Staten Island Politics.

To-day the terms of David W. Judd and x-Senator James M. Oakley as Quarantine Commission rs will expire. The Governor is expected to make an numents to fill the vacancies in the present week here is much opposition on Staten Island, espechere is much opposition on Staten Island, expecially ning the friends of George William charts, to Mr. Judd's time reappointed. It is claimed that intrig the pulsative years Mr. Judd has resided principally in the state free years Mr. Judd that presided principally in the state free years Mr. Judd with the responsible for the discord existing in the Bormon in party in Richmond County, and claim that should be reappointed at will cause a lux-warmness in the state of the

St. Benedict's Fourteenth Centennry. The Benedictine monks of St. Mary's Priory, THE SCANDALS OF GRANTISM.

The Case of Brother-to-Law Casey and his

X. James F. Casey, a brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, received as his allotment of the spoils, when the family came into the Presidency, the Collectorship of the port of New Orleans. The early record of this brother-in-law's life is clouded in some mystery. By those who knew him in New Orleans before his political advent, he is remembered as a good-natured fellow too fond of liquor, but quite harmless. His failure to earn an honest living probably induced him to embark in the politics of the carpetbaggers, and fine opportunities were opened up to him by his relations with the White House. Louisiana was not "reconstructed" until 1868. Her new Constitution was adopted in April, and at the same time Henry C. Warmoth was chosen Governor. In June Congress admitted the State to representation, and in July Warmoth was inaugurated. About the same time the Legislature ratified the Fourteenth Amendment and elected United States Senators.

This Louisiana Government was in the first

year of its existence when Grant became Presi-

lent, but it had already piled up appropriations to the amount of nearly \$15,000,000. Under the new Constitution and the registration and election laws passed by the first Legislature, the power of the Governor appeared to be absolute. He was authorized to appoint one Supervisor of Registration for each parish (county), and remove him at pleasure, without the concurrence of the Senate. The decision of this Supervisor was final on all questions relating to the registration of voters, and the courts were prohibited from interfering by injunction, mandamus, or other precess with the Supervisors of Registration or their assistants, and the Judge of any court so interfering was liable to a fine of \$500, imprisonment for six months, and removal from office. The Supervisor appointed three Commissioners of Election, who were empowered to arrest any persons whom they considered disorderly, and to keep them in custody till after the close of the polls. These Commissioners were paid \$5 a day during the time they were employed, but the law made it necessary for the Supervisor and Governor to approve their accounts. The Governor appointed the Supervisors of Registration, the Supervisors appointed the Comnissioners of Election, and the Commissioners could get their pay only when their work won he Governor's approval. Nobody could vote unless the Supervisor registered him and the two Commissioners saw fit to accept his ballot. It was then optional with a Returning Board over which the Governor presided, whether the vote should be counted or not. With such prerogaives, it seemed easy for Gov. Warmoth to persetuate his power to the end of his life. One thing stood in the way. The Constitution of the State made the Governor ineligible to reclection. Warmoth did not mean that any such obstacle should block his way, and in 1870 he announced his intention to amend the Constituion by removing the restriction. His Subservient Legislature readily acquiesced, and the question was submitted to the people. His Supervisors and Commissioners gathered the rotes, and his Returning Board announced that the amendment had been adopted by a large majority. But while this act was easily accomplished, it revealed Warmoth's ambition, and provoked the intense hostility of those who aspired to the succession. The party was immediately divided into two furious factions,

and the fight began in good earnest. H. In the summer of 1870, at the Republican State Convention, Gov. Warmoth sustained his first defeat. He was a candidate for President of that body, and was beaten by Lieut.-Gov. Dunn, a mulatto, who was preëminently the eader of the negroes of Louisiana, Among Dunn's white supporters in that contest were 3. B. Packard, United States Marshal, and C. V. Lowell, Postmaster of New Orleans. James F. Casey east his fortunes with Warmoth, and got in return a promise of the Governor's support in he coming contest for the United States Senatorship. It was the acme of Casey's ambition secure a seat in the Senate. The ship was well enough in its way, and according to the statement of Warmoth, who ought to know, the Collector had improved his spare time in carrying several very profitable jobs through the Legislature, and had feathered his nest well. But, with his brother-in-law in the White House and himself in the upper House f Congress, he saw possibilities which realized his bravest dreams. But when the Legislature assembled, J. Rodman West was elected to the Senate, and poor Casey was defeated. He felt that he had been betrayed by Warmoth, and ned hands with Packard and Lowell, who had been to Washington a few weeks before on the quixotic mission of procuring Casey's removal. His change of base satisfied the Federal officeholders at New Orleans in opposition to Warmoth, and insured the support and co-On the 9th of August, 1871, a Republican State

convention was called to meet in New Orleans. No candidates were to be nominated. The only usiness was the election of a State Committee. But the two factions were equally anxious to control the organization of the party, and the preliminary struggle was very spirited. The Convention was to contain 118 delegates, and of these the seats of 80 were contested. Up to the 8th of August, twenty-four hours before the time appointed for holding the Convention. no place had been designated for its meeting. But on that day Mr. Packard, as Chairman of the State Committee, announced that it would ssemble in the Custom House. The same day he telegraphed for Federal troops, saving: The Republican Convention meets here tonorrow, and much fear is anticipated from thugs and bruisers. I desire to have a guard of soldiers from the barracks to a cotect the Custom House and other public property.' Packard's request, backed by Casey's endorse nent, was immediately granted, and a company of the Nineteenth Infantry was placed at his lisposal. Packard then appointed 200 deputy marshals, who were armed with pistols and who guarded the entrances to the Custom House. Nobody was admitted to the building without a ticket. No tickets were issued till 9 'clock on the morning of the Convention, when they were delivered through the money order epartment of the New Orleans Post Office.

Gov. Warmoth appeared at 11 o'clock, followed by 95 delegates who claimed scats in the Convention. Tickets were given to them, but when hey reached the doors of the room in which the Convention was to meet they were stopped by a guard of Federal troops, and were told they could not enter till noon. Now, there was another entrance to this room, through Packard's private office, and by that entrance he had admitted his followers, so that they were already in possession of the hall, and prepared to organize the Convention as soon as their rivals entered. With 100 United States soldiers and 200 armed United States Deputy Marshale to back him, Mr. Packard did not doubt his ability o control the proceedings. But when Warmoth discovered the trick that was about to be played on him, he peaceably retired with his lelegates, held a separate Convention, and got up a State Committee of his own.

A delegation of Warmoth Republicans soon made their way to Long Branch, where Presilent Grant was passing the summer, and laid sefore him a statement of the foregoing facts. He received them coldly, and when they exposulated against such a use of the Federal army he asked: "What objection did you have to the roops if you did not intend to do any harm?"

III.

After the accession of Mr. Casey to the ranks tured for impeaching the Governor at the next

vict Warmoth in the Senate, they were bent on impeaching him, that they might seeure temporary control of the Government. With Dunn in he Executive chair, they counted on reaping a rich harvest in a short time. But on the 25th of lovember, 1871, when everything was ripe for the consummation of this bold scheme, Lieut,-Gov. Dunn died. His friends say he was poisoned. If he had been measuring his life to strengthen Warmoth's hands, he could not have

imed his exit at a more convenient season. On the 6th of December the Governor conened the Senate in extra session to elect a Lieutenant-Governor. Thirty-four Senators rere present. Warmoth's candidate was P. B. S. Pinchback. Casey's candidate was Deputy collector Coupland of the Custom House. On the first ballot they each received seventeen votes. But before the result was announced Senator Lewis, a Custom House inspector, changed his vote from Coupland to Pinchback, thus electing the latter. Lewis was promised \$35,000 for his vote, but he was cheated out of it. As the Custom House party did not want Pinchback to succeed Warmoth, they temporarily bandoned their impeachment scheme. When the Legislature assembled on the 1st of

January, the excitement was intense. The

Democrats had joined with the Custom House

Republicans to repudiate the election of Pinch-

back. While their negotiations were pending.

they absented themselves from the Legislature.

When the Senate met there were only seven-

teen members present, all Warmoth men. Two

racancies had occurred by death during the previous year, but Warmoth took care not to call special elections to fill them, lest his rivals should triumph over him. As a quorum was lacking in the Senate, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to arrest the absent members and bring them in. To prevent this, Brother-in-law Casey directed the Captain of the United States revenue cutter Wilderness to receive these Sensters on board, and to sail up and down the river. Thus they were protected from arrest or five or six days, and were then landed in Mississippi, whence they returned and took their seats in the Senate on the 20th of January. In the House a livelier scene occurred. The members had been elected for two years. The Speaker, George W. Carter, belonged to the Custom House faction. On Jan. 2 a resolution was introduced confirming him in the Speakership for another session. This was adopted by a vote of 49 to 45. But during the night Gov. Warmoth did some effective work. When the question came up, Jan. 3, of approving the journal and confirming Carter's election, it was defeated by a vote of 49 to 46. A scene of great disorder followed, in the midst of which the House adjourned. The Custom House leaders, finding themselves beaten, hastened to recover their lost ground. They went before a United States Commissioner and procured warrants for the arrest of Warmoth, Pinchback, and eighteen members of the House for attempting to resist the laws of the United States. On the 4th of January, Packard's deputies, armed with these warrants, entered the House and began to make arrests. This threw the Warmoth

House claimants in their place. Then, at half past I an adjournment was effected. But Warmoth was too smart for these fellows. At 2 o'clock that same day (Jan. 4) he issued a proclamation convening the General Assembly in extra session that same afternoon at 4 o'clock Notice was given only to those members who were acting with him. At the appointed time ulty-five members of the two Houses assembled. constituting a quorum. Then the proceedings of the morning session were expunged, the office of Speaker declared vacant, and O. H. Brewster elected in Carter's place. To complete the work, Carter was expelled. Custom House faction appeared, Friday mornng, Jan. 5, they learned for the first time what had been done in their absence. They could not recover their ground, however, and they went off to the Gam saloon, where they met for everal days and tried to establish a Legislature of their own. They never succeeded, however, n getting over fifty members, and they finally

members into confusion, and they left the hall.

The House was left without a quorum, but a

morum was soon created by expelling seven

Warmoth members and admitting six Custom

returned and took their seats. While this controversy was pending Gov. Warmoth applied to President Grant for troops to preserve the peace. The Legislature passed a joint resolution setting forth the necessity of Federal interference, and Warmoth made his requisition in the regular form prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. But the President's brother-in-law was on the other side of this controversy, and Grant answered. through Landaulet Williams: "There is a contest as to the legality of the election of Lieutenant-Governor, and also as to the existence of the lower branch of the Legislature; and the President does not feel that he would be justifled in deciding those questions at this time, and, under existing circumstances, is unwilling to interfere in State matters with the military case of legal right and overruling necessity."

power of the Government, except in a clear Gen. Grant does not seem to have made this conservative rule his guide of action when the troops were wanted to help his brother-in-law's side. Warmoth got along very well, however, without any troops, and held his own to the end of the session of 1872. But in parting company with Brother-in-law Casey he had really los

his grip in Louisiana. IV. In the Presidential campaign of 1872 Gov. Warmoth and his adherents joined the Liberal Republicans, and supported Horace Greeley They formed an alliance with the Democrats. and nominated a State ticket with John Mc-Enery as their candidate for Governor and D. B. Penn for Lieutenant-Governor. This was known as the Fusion ticket. The Grant Republicans nominated William Pitt Kellogg for Governor and C. C. Antoine for Lieutenant-Governor. Pinchback deserted Warmoth during the campaign, and made his peace with the Kellogg faction. The election was held on the ith of November, and resulted in the success of the Fusion ticket by a majority of something over 10,000. The returns sent in by the Commissioners of Election, tabulated by the Returning Board, and proclaimed by the Governor, show this result, and it is conceded by oth sides that the count was fair. It was not on that ground that Kellogg claimed a reversal of the verdict recerded at the polls.

The Returning Board met on the 13th of

November, and, after organizing by the election of Gov. Warmoth as Chairman, they adjourned to meet at noon of the next day. The Board consisted of the Governor, Warmoth, the Lieutenant-Governor, Pinchback, the eretary of State, Herron, and John Lypch and T. C. Anderson, who were named in the act creating the Board. Pinchback and Anderson were disqualified from acting, as they had been candidates for office at the election. It devolved on the remaining three to fill their places. Lynch and Herron were acting together with the Kellogg party. But at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th of November the Governor removed Herron from the office of Secretary of State, and appointed Jack Wharton in his place. It was an arbitrary act, but Herron went out of office by the same door that he came in. A few months before, the Governor had removed Bovee, who was elected for four years, and appointed Herron in his place. Wharton's title was as good as Herron's, while Boyce's was better than either. and Wharton met at the appointed hour, and named Hatch and Daponte to fill the vacancies. Lynch and Herron met at the same time, and named Longstreet and Hawkins. Here were two rival Boards, each claiming the power to canvass the returns. The Eighth District Court, presided over by Judge Dibble, was the of the anti-Warmoth Republicans, in 1871, that only court clothed with jurisdiction in politfaction grew so powerful that a plan was ma- | ical cases. Judge Dibble had deserted Warmoth, and he issued an injunction restraining session of the Legislature, which was to begin his Returning Board from acting. This was on The Benedictine monks of St. Mary's Priory, in Newark, have made extensive preparations for the crederation of the fourteenth rectachary of St. Benedict rectachary of St. Benedictine monks of St. Mary's Priory, in Newark, have made extensive preparations for the crederation of the fourteenth rectachary of St. Benedictine monks of St. Mary's Priory, in Newark, have made extensive preparations for the content of the fourteenth rectachary of St. Benedictine monks of St. Mary's Priory, in Newark, have made extensive preparations for the fourteenth rectachary of St. Benedictine monks of St. Mary's Priory, in Newark, have made extensive processes for the 19th of November, On the 17th Mr. Kellogg took command of the United States District Court an injunction restraining Mr. McEnery from acting as Governor was to be acting dovernor was to be acting dovernor. Packard and their associates not to canvass the returns, and their associates not to canvass the returns. On the 19th he issued an order to Warmoth and

and though they feared that they could not con- his Board to appear and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

On the 20th of November Warmoth found himself between the cross fire of Durell's and Dibble's injunctions. He was equal to the oceasion. He took from his deak and signed a new election act passed by the Legislature of 1872, and which, under the Constitution, he was authorized to sign any time previous to the meeting of the next Legislature. Under this law he was empowered, as the Senate was not in session, to appoint a new Returning Board of five members. He appointed, Dec. 3, Messrs. P. S. Wilts, Gabriel De Feriet, Thomas Isabelle, G. A. Taylor, and J. E. Austin. They met the next day and declared that McEnery was elected Governor and Penn Lieutenant-Governor. They also declared who was elected to the Legislature. On the same day Gov. Warmoth issued his proclamation setting forth the result.

On the same day that Gov. Warmoth appointed the new Returning Board, Marshal Packard, who had put himself in communication with Grant, received from Washington a despatch, signed by Attorney-General Williams. saying: "You are to enforce the decrees and mandates of the United States Courts, no matter by whom resisted, and Gen. Emory will furnish you with all necessary troops for that purpose." During the afternoon of Dec. 5 two companies of Federal soldiers were ordered by the War Department from Jacksonville, Fla., to New Orleans, where they arrived early the next morning. Late in the evening of Dec. 5, according to the sworn statement of Packard, he was sent for by Judge Durell, whom he found closeted in his room with a person named Boach, and who, at midnight, delivered to him a paper containing these words:

"It is hereby ordered that the Marshal of the United States for the District of Louisiana shall forthwith take possession of the building known as the Mechanies' In-stitute, and occupied as the State House for the assembling of the Legislature therein, in the city of New Or-leans, and hold the same subject to the further order of this Court, and meanwhile to prevent all unlawful assemblage therein under the guise or pretext of authority claimed by virtue of a pretended canvass and returns made by said pretended returning officers, in contempt and violation of said restraining order."

Matt H. Carpenter, John A. Logan, Henry B. Anthony, and James L. Alcorn, four Republican members of the United States Senate, referring to this order in an official report, charactorized it as follows:

"It is impossible to conceive of a more irregular, illegal, and in every way inexcusable act on the part of the Judge. Conceding the power of the Court to make such an order, the Judge out of Court had no more authority to make it than had the Marshal. It has not even the form of a judicial process. It was not scaled, nor was it signed by the clerk, and had no more legal effect than an order sued by any private citizen."

Under date of Dec. 6, Brother-in-law Casey sent to President Grant this telegram:

"Marshai Packard took possession of the State House this morning at an early hour, with military posse, in bedience to a mandate of the Circuit Court, to prevent illegal assemblage of persons under guise of authority of Warmoth's Returning Board, in violation of injunction of Circuit Court. The decree was sweeping in Hs proristons, and, if enforced, will save the Republican maority and give Louisiana a Republican Legislature and The 9th of December was fixed by the Gov-

ernor for the assembling of the Legislature. Before noon of that day the Lynch Returning Board proclaimed that 77 Republicans and 32 Pusionists had been elected to the House, and 28 Republicans and 8 Fusionists to the Senate, and that Kellogg's majority was 17.641. The Federal troops guarded all the doors to the Capitol, and only persons holding certificates from the Lynch Board were permitted to enter. In a few minutes Gov. Warmoth was impeached, regardless of the Constitutional requirement that the accused should be arraigned and a committee appointed. Pinchback immediately took the oath of office, and telegraphed to Wash ington that he was now acting Governor of the State. On the 11th, Brother-in-law Casey telegraphed to Grant, urging him to place more troops at Einehback's disposal, and saying: "If it is done, all difficulty will be dissipated, the party saved, and everything go on smoothly." The same day Casey again telegraphed to Grant, urging him to recognize Pinchoack, The next day came this answer from Washing ton, dated at the Department of Justice, signed by George H. Williams, and addressed to acting Gov. Pinchback.

" Let it be understood that you are recognized by the President as the lawful Executive of Louisiana, and that the body assembled at Mechanics' Institute is the lawful Legislature of the State; and it is suggested that you make proclamation to that effect, and also that all assistance will be given to you and the Legislature herein recognized to protect the State from disorder and violence.

After the publication of that despatch the people of Louisiana saw that there was no chance to recover their rights, and they submitted with such grace as they could command to the rule of Durell's orders and Grant's troops. But this submission did not prevent Senators Carpenter. Logan, Anthony, and Alcorn from saying in their report:

"Considering all the facts established before your committee, there seems no escape from the alternative that the McEnery Government must be recognized by Congress, or Congress must provide for a new election."

V. In the election of 1874 the Democrats of Louisiana thought they saw a chance to gain control of the Legislature, out of which they had been so outrageously cheated in 1872. They assiduously cultivated the friendship of the negroes, and succeeded in winning large numpers of them over to their side. They were extremely careful that there should be no pretext or excuse for throwing out any portion of the vote. Kellogg appointed all the election officers, but the sworn returns made by these officers showed such a large Conservative majority for members of the lower House of the Legislature that Kellogg's own Returning Board was at a loss to know how to proceed. After remaining in session for several weeks, the Board decided that the Republicans and elected 53 members and the Democrats 53 in a House of 111 members. In regard to the other five seats they made no decision. Mr. George F. Hoar, in a report to the House of Representatives in 1875, said, in regard to that election;

"The returns by the Commissioners of Election, compiled and forwarded by the Supervisors of Registration, gave the Conservatives a unajority of 20 members. In only a few instances were there any protests accompany. ing these returns."

On the 4th of January, 1875, when the new Legislature met, the 53 Democrats had matured a plan for organizing the House in defiance of the 53 Republicans. As soon as the outgoing clerk had rapped for order a member moved that Mr. Wiltz be elected temporary Speaker, put the motion himself and declared it carried. Mr. Wiltz immediately took the chair, and a temporary clerk was declared elected in the same way. A motion was then put and declared carried, admitting the five Conservative members on whose cases the Returning Board had refused to act. Then the roll was called for the election of a Speaker, and the result was an- Packard was Governor, and that the Legislanounced, Wiltz, 55; Hahn, 2; blank, 1. A quorum was 56 votes.

As soon as Kellogg became aware of these

"Please move your troops up to the State House. I am informed by Gen, Campbell that

there is danger of trouble in the building." This was quickly followed by another message: "Please place sentinels at the entrance of the State House, and aid the police in preventing a mob from going into the State House," Kellogg's next note read: "Will you please come to me a moment?" And after De Trobriand had come, this remarkable request was issued: "An illegal assembly of men having taken possession of the House of Representatives, and the police not being able to dislodge them, I respectfully request that you will immediately clear the hall and State House of all persons not raturned as legal members by the Returning Board of the State." Another note was sent saying: "The Clerk will point out

then approached Mr. Vaughn, one of the five members who had just been admitted and who was fairly elected from the Shreveport district by 700 majority, and told him he must leave, Mr. Vaughn refused to go, whereupon a file of soldiers appeared and removed him by force. Four other members were ejected in the same way. The Democrats then marched out of the hall, with Speaker Wiltz at their head. The fifty-three Republicans, though they were three short of a quorum, then proceeded to organize, with Michael Hahn for Speaker, and President Grant immediately recognized their body as the

lawful Legislature. On the 24th of December, 1874, Belknap, Secretary of War, addressed a confidential communication to Gen. Sheridan at Chicago, requesting him to visit the South, particularly New Orleans, for the purpose of "learning the true condition of affairs" in that section. At the same time Sheridan received an order authorizing him to take command of the Division of the South, or any part of it that he saw fit. Thus it happened that Sheridan was in New Orleans, the guest of Brother-in-law Casey, when De Trobriand drove the members out of the Legislature, That same night the Lieutenant-General telegraphed to Washington that he had assumed command over the Department of the Gulf. The next day he sent this strange despatch:

"I think that the terrorism now existing in Louisians. Mississippi, and Arkaneas would be entirely removed and confidence and fair dealing established by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White League. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them bandith, they could be tried by a military commission. The ring-leaders of this bandith, who murdered men here on the 14th of last September, and also more recently at Vicksburg, Miss., should, in lustice to law and order and the peace and prosperity of this southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti no further action need be taken except that which would

To this despatch the following reply was returned by Belknap on the 6th of January:

"Your telegram is received. The President and all of us have full confidence, and thoroughly approve your course.

VI. In the canvass of 1876 the appointment of all

the election officers was made by Kellogg. The law required that the Supervisors of Registration should reside in the parishes for which they were appointed. But this law was disregarded in many instances, and absolute strangers were sent from New Orleans to distant parishes, clothed with exclusive power to decide who should vote. In all cases these officials were directed to register the negroes on the basis of the census of 1875, and to exclude as many white persons as possible. The census was notoriously fraudulent. It credited 24,300 negro voters to New Orleans in a total negro population of 57,641-a ratio of voters to inhabitants which is not to be found in any town in the United States, not even in the mining camps of Colorado. The registration, however, was made on the basis of that census. On the 25th of September a circular was issued to these Supervisors, saying that the Republican vote must equal the whole number of colored voters according to the census of 1875. The circular addressed to the Parish of Plaquemine said:

"Your recognition by the next State Administration will depend upon your doing your full duty in the premises, and you will not be held to have done your full duty unless the Republican registration in your parish reaches 5,000, and the Republican vote is at least 3,000. You must obtain the results called for herein without fail. Once obtained, your recognition will be ample and gen

The election occurred on the 7th of November. The aggregate vote was 160,694-more votes by 16,000 than had ever before been cast. The returns, as made and forwarded by the Republican election officers to the Returning Board, disclosed a majority of 6,405 for the Tilden electors, and were unaccompanied by a single protest, except one against Republican fraud in Concordia Parish. An honest canvass of these returns would have given the Presidency to Samuel J. Tilden, and would have destroyed at once Kellogg's chance of reaching the United States Senate.

The Returning Board at that time consisted of J. Madison Wells, Thomas C. Anderson, S. M., Kenner, and G. Casenave. The law under which they acted was the same which Warmoth signed in 1872, and through which John Me-Enery was proclaimed Governor. The act called for five members, "to be taken from all political parties." The four were all Republicans.

and they refused to fill the vacancy Their next point was to find a pretext for throwing out returns. As no protests acc panied the returns, the Supervisors of Registration were summoned to New Orleans, taken to the Custom House, and there, in the private office of Brother-in-law Casey, they were required to sign affidavits setting forth that intimidation and fraud had been practised on

election day. But in proceeding with this iniquitous work they needed a stronger backing than they could get in Louisiana. President Grant was accordingly appealed to, and within a week after the election he issued a semi-official order, designating John Sherman, E. W. Stoughton, and other leading Republicans to visit New Orleans to watch the count. They arrived on the 15th of November, and the Returning Board, after receiving assurances that whatever it did in the way of counting out the elected candidates would be approved in Washington, went boldly to work. The problem was to convert a Demoeratic majority of 6 500 into a Republican ma-

jority of 4.800. In the parishes of East and West Felicians the negroes had become incensed against the Republican leaders, and fully half of them announced their intention to vote the Democratic ticket. Finding that this breach could not be healed, Kellogg directed that the Republicans who remained faithful to him should not participate at all in the election in East Feliciana. Accordingly, not a single Republican vote was cast, not even by the election officials who had the ballot boxes in their exclusive charge. But over 900 of the 1,986 negroes voted with the Democrats. No protest accompanied the returns, but the whole parish was thrown out on the ground of intimidation. West Feliciana. Ouachita, and East Baton Rouge were treated in the same way, thus disposing of 5,706 Democratic and 259 Republican votes.

In Orleans one return showed 297 or 299 Democratic votes. On the ground that they could not tell what the last figure was meant for, they rejected the whole poll. In Vernon they changed the return by adding 176 Republican votes and subtracting 178 Democratic votes. In Iberia, where the election officers omitted to write the word "voted" upon the registration certificate of the first hundred voters, they rejected the whole poll, 322 Demoeratic and 11 Republican votes, without pro-

tence that the vote was wrong, The Returning Board, by acts of which the foregoing are fair samples, were able to declare that the Hayes electors were appointed, that ture was Republican. But in 1877, when it was announced that the troops were to be removed, the Packard Legislature, which had never been proceedings he sent word to Gon, de Trobriand; | able to secure a quorum, fell to pieces, and it would not now be remembered that it ever existed but for the firt that William Put Kellogg claims to have derived from it his title to a neat

in the United States Senate. Elevated Railway Mea's Wages.

The management of the Manhattan Ballway ompany adopted a resolution to the effect that on id after April I those conductors who have been in the and after April I those conductors who have been in the service of the company one year shall have their weiges, advanced ten per cent, that a, from \$2 per days \$5,200 functs, or brakened as these would be syled-another steam rule wave, will have those whole the syled-another steam rule wave, will have those whole a few interested from the first order on the first service from \$2,500 at \$2,000 at \$2,000